

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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- On 25 September 1954, with Professor Walter Friedrich as chief, a delegation of 11 scientists from the East German Academy of Sciences (DAdW) left for Moscow by air to attend the World Conference of Scientists. [REDACTED] The delegation returned on 14 October 1954 and reported on this visit to the USSR at a regular meeting of the DAdW at Humboldt University on 29 October.

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- On their arrival in Moscow, they were welcomed with a long speech by Academy Member Aleksandr Vasilyevich Topchiyev, scientific secretary general of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The East German delegation was received kindly by all scientists they met. The program included many receptions and visits to Leningrad and the Black Sea area. At individual places, the members could move freely, apparently without being guarded. Moscow itself gave a good and clean impression. The East Germans found that Soviet scientists are rated according to their scientific qualifications, disregarding their political attitude. The East German scientists were deeply impressed by the USSR, especially by the status, work facilities, and work procedure of Soviet scientists.

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- President Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov is president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which includes 163 regular and 290 associate members. The 100 institutes and many branch offices of the academy are organized under eight departments which include, among others, mathematics, technology, geology, and technics (sic), which is the largest department.
- The USSR has a total of 15 independent academies. The academy presidents have the rights and the duties of a minister. The departments coordinate and control the activities of universities and industry and, therefore, operate with an extensive administrative system. The institute directors, who are elected for a period of three years, are frequently re-elected. The Academy of Medical Sciences is composed of three departments: medicine and biology, hygiene and microbiology, and clinical medicine. In addition to the 15 independent academies, the USSR has

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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special academies subordinate to specific ministries: for instance, the Ministry of Agriculture.

5. The area of the new Moscow University i/n Lomonosov comprises enormous building complexes, including institutes with the best equipment and more than 6,000 students' apartments.

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[redacted] each student has his own room. Of all Soviet universities, only about 30 are entitled to promotions (sic). According to a study by Professor Dr. Robert Schroeder, there are many university clinics in the USSR, allegedly one for each 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants of a city. The personnel of these clinics include 100 to 200 doctors, 150 to 200 nurses, and many medical assistants who have completed a four year training period but do not have permission to work independently. Sick persons are paid their full salaries for a period of four months. Since almost every town has a large maternity hospital, women generally deliver in hospitals. Moscow has 28 maternity hospitals, some of which are equal in size and equipment to the famous clinic of the Leipzig Gynecological Institute.

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6. [redacted] a generator, seventeen m in diameter, is under construction in Leningrad. According to latest developments, generators are built without field excitation. The training of electrical technicians is generally very good and is based on a good general education and knowledge.

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1. [redacted] Comment: The eight departments previously reported are physico-mathematical science, chemical science, geological and geographical science, biological science, technical sciences, history and philosophy, economics and law, and literature and language.

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